EVENING TELEGRAPH.

10 CENTS PER WEEK | DIXON, ILLINOIS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11, 1887 | NUMBER 1172

A BARGAIN

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GET IT!

FLANNEL HEAVY, ALL WOOL, 25cts Yard. FLANNEL RED TWILLED FLANNEL

You can't buy it for less than 40c. elsewhere.

S. G. AUSTIN & Co

—Fred Watson came out yesterday.

—Ned Sickels left for Dakota yesterday.

—Mrs. Ira W. Lewis went to Chicago this morning.

—We give an account of the great ball game at St. Louis.

—Miss Undine Shaw has gone to Chicago for a few days.

—John Moyer wants to sell his very pleasant home in North Dixon.

—The President at St. Paul has a fair share of our telegraphic space to-day.

—C. M. Henderson came out from Chicago this afternoon and is at the Nachusa.

—Mrs. Bethea is spending this week in Chicago. Mr. Bethea returned home last night.

—The dance at the Father Mathews' Society Hall last night was a very enjoyable affair.

—Doctor Palmer, formerly of Paw Paw, now a resident of Chicago, is at the Nachusa House.

—Another fine rain early Sunday morning gave the farmers encouragement for good fall plowing.

—Mrs. Charles Dement, Sr., left this afternoon for an extended trip through Nebraska and Colorada.

—J. W. Kent is fitting up for a residence the school house on Second street, north of the Court House.

—Ferris Finch departed for his Washington home in order to be on hand for that Democratic congress next month.

—O. D. Fellows returned last evening from Boston. He did not bring his family with him, but they are expected later.

—We learn from the Gazette that a number of Sterling people are leaving that city to make their homes in California.

—Quite a number of people left this morning for Chicago. They are a little late to see Grover but the Dime museums are still there.

—Alex Stiles and family, of Oak Park, are visiting with Eugene at the latter's home north east of Dixon. They are sons of the late well-known E. B. Stiles.

—Rev. E. C. Sickels is having a fine time shooting in Northern Dakota in company with Dr. Jenkins, of Freepor, Dr. Steel and other gentlemen from Minneapolis. They expect to go as far as Devil's Lake.

—At the Andrus Island camp, north of Grand Detour, are a few of our young folks. Among them are Mrs. L. Andrus, Mrs. Chas. Todd, Miss Cornelia Coleman, Mrs. Bosworth, Mrs. A. C. Bardwell and Ned Howell.

—We give to-day the remarks of Ellwood Hughes before the Farmers' Club of Dixon on the "Best plan of renting land," and Destroying Noxious Weeds, which will be read with interest, as he makes some good suggestions.

—George Page, a former Palmyra boy, and the founder of the great Anglo-Swiss condensed milk company of Cham, Switzerland, is at the Nachusa House. He has accumulated great wealth and is able to spend his days in travel and sightseeing. Mr. Paige is in good health and shows by his general bearing the inevitable marks of a long residence in Europe. He comes here to again greet old friends and spend a few days at the scenes of his childhood.

—From New York dispatches to-day, we judge that Garrett, the great railroad magnate, was insane; but later dispatches from his home in Baltimore lead us to hope that he was only "fuller an a goose" in Gotham and had sobered off.

ROCK RIVER FARMERS' CLUB.

A regular session of the Rock River Farmers' Club was held at the usual place on the first Wednesday in the month, being the 5th instant, Hon. Jos. Utley presiding and Ellwood Hughes secretary; and after the reading of the proceedings of the last meeting the question which had been continued from last meeting for discussion, viz: "What is the best plan for renting farm lands for both landlord and tenant?" was resumed. The further question, "What measures should be adopted to effect the destruction of noxious weeds?" was also discussed. On the question of renting farm lands the Hon. Joseph Crawford was of the opinion that more depended upon the renter than upon the system of renting. That the important matter was that the renter should be honest and industrious, and not one of those unlucky (?) fellows so frequently met with; but a man of good judgment in matters pertaining to the farm, and disposed to act conscienciously and do the right thing between himself and his landlord; it would then not matter so very much what system was adopted in renting. Secretary Ellwood Hughes then read the following short article giving his views on the questions under consideration:

There seems to be but two systems of renting farm lands in this section of the country: The one known as the money rent system and the other as the share system. Some of both landlords and tenants prefering the one system and some the other. The question as stated is, Which is the best plan for both landlord and tenant. My judgment leads me to believe that the share system is the best and most fair and equal plan for both landlord and tenant. I am aware that some owners of farms prefer to lease them for money rent, and do so for terms of three and sometimes five years, basing the amount of rent they require on a certain rate of interest on the capital they have invested in the land. It is evident that the rental value of land when taken for a term of years depends very much upon the quality and condition of the soil and its capability of producing good crops in favorable seasons, and it is also evident that a depreciation in the quality and condition of the land will necessarily cause a depreciation in its rental value, no matter how much the original investment may be. And it may also universally be expected that renters when paying money rent for the farms they occupy will so manage as to get the very most they can out of the land, and convert it into cash with the view of making all they possibly can above the amount required for the payment of the rent, and a good living for the family; consequently all that can possibly be taken from the land is taken from it, and nothing returned to it to keep up its fertility and power of production. In other words it is milked dry. And the land which is rented and farmed on that system for a series of years must necessarily become less fertile and less capable of producing paying crops, and consequently less valuable and the rental value reduced. This phase of the question I am inclined to think is not giving the consideration the case deserves by the owners of farms who prefer the money rent system. They seem to think only of the present, and the rate of interest on their investment the land is bringing them, not stopping to think or take into consideration the fact that a system of renting that will induce the renter to take all from the land that can possibly be taken for any length of time must necessarily impair the quality and condition of the soil and depreciate its value either to rent or to sell. On the other plan of renting farms on the share system both the owner and tenant are equally interested, and if a tenant is worthy and is permitted to remain for a number of years on the farm, both are equally interested in the annual productions and also in keeping the land in good condition for future productions. On the share or partnership system where the landlord and tenant are equally interested each have an equal say with regard to the management of the farm; and where both are disposed to act honorably and fairly there will be no difficulty with respect to managing the farming operations with a view of keeping up the condition of the farm. Whereas on the money rent system when a lease for money rent is signed the tenant for the term named in the lease becomes the owner as it were until the expiration of the term, except the requirement to fulfill certain conditions, the principal of which is to pay the money rent, and it may be agreed that leases generally require the tenant to leave the premises in as good condition as he found them, but to this is always added "wear and tear excepted;" and the thinness of the soil and general dilapidation of the buildings and premises and depreciation in the value of the farm will be attributed to the natural "wear and tear," and what can the landlord do about it? Hence, viewing the question in the light I do it seems to me to be the best plan for both landlord and tenant to rent land on the share system.

On the question, "What Measures should be Adopted to Effect the Destruction of Noxious Weeds?" I shall only say that we have a law of the State providing for the destruction of Canada Thistles, but I am not aware that there is any law of the State providing for the destruction of other kinds of noxious weeks upon farms. And yet there are other kinds which are nearly as much to be dreaded by farmers as Canada Thistles, among which are what is commonly called Velvet Weed and Cockle Burs, and which are becoming extremely plentiful upon some of the farms in our vicinity, and should be fought with as much persistence as the Canada Thistle, which is so much dreaded. Now the only plan that suggests itself to my mind, by which it might be made possible to secure the destruction of such noxious weeds, is to procure the passage of a law by the Legislature of Illinois compelling all land owners to destroy all such noxious weeds as Velvet Weed, Morning Glory and Cockle Burs found growing upon their lands, and not to allow any such to ripen their seeds thereon, under a heavy penalty, and making the necessary provisions for its enforcement.

Mr. John McKinstry also read a very interesting essay on the question relating to Noxious Weeds, which, together with the foregoing article, were ordered by the Club to be given to THE DIXON TELEGRAPH for publication, and it is presumed that Mr. McKinstry will comply with the action of the Club. Before closing the meeting a general expression of opinion of the members of the Club present, on the rental question, was called for; and the opinion that the share system—all things considered—is the best and most equitable plan for both landlord and tenant, seemed to prevail.

The question offered for discussion at the next meeting, and which was adopted, is as follows: "What are the Most Profitable Kinds of Fruit to Cultivate, and what the Best Mode of Cultivation and Treatment for the Different Kinds; and is it advisable to try to Raise Apple Orchards in This Locality?" Mr. McKinstry, Mr. Buffet and Mr. Lloyd were appointed to lead the discussion.

On motion, adjourned to meet on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the usual place, Oct. 19th, being the third Wednesday in the month. Let there be a good attendance. We must look out for our laurels. A Farmers' Club was organized at Prairieville a few evenings ago, with a membership of eighteen to commence with. Success to the new Club.

From Grand Detour

H. W. Cushing, of Rock Island, visited his parents.

Harvey Herrick was in town Thursday, doing a job of tin roofing for S. W. Carl.

Norman Hausen, of Franklin, called on friends here.

Mrs. C. D. Sawer visited with Miss Myer, of Dixon, last Friday.

E. H. Edwards, of Parsons, Kansas, called on friends here.

Rev. John Wilkinson preached and administered the sacrament Sunday. Judge Brown attended.

Samuel Young, A. A. Sheffield and D. M. Logan, Democrats, went to Chicago last week to see the President. They probably will not have another opportunity to take a good look at a Democratic President for a generation or more.

Mr. Sawyer and Mrs. Gates visited Mrs. Henry Gillman last Tuesday.

RALPH.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Dr. William A. Hammond says that there are 500 doctors in New York city more than are needed.

Gen. Capparel, of the French army, has been arrested for selling decorations of the Legion of Honor.

Mr. Powderly's friends and neighbors at home in Scranton, Pa., say that the general master workman will run for congress next year.

The Merchants' and Miners' bank at Iron Mountain, Mich., closed its doors Saturday. It is reported the cashier has disappeared, taking $15,000 of the bank's funds.

President Stickney, of the Minnesota & Northwestern road, is credited with saying that he intends to reduce the price of one-thousand mile tickets on his road from $25 to $20.

The visible supply of wheat and corn is, respectively, 30,980,852 bushels and 7,385,756 bushels. Since last report wheat increased 884,075 bushels, while corn has been augmented 298,308 bushels.

Millie Bly, a young lady reporter from Pittsburg, last week feigned insanity in New York and was sent to the asylum on Blackwell Island, to be able to write up some of the mysteries of the place.

Two men robbed Jacob R. Gille, an aged and decrepit citizen of Kalamazoo, of $865 Sunday morning. They broke down his door and by threats compelled him to tell where he had his money concealed.

In an address Sunday night at Dubuque Congressman Conn stated that in the past nine years the old-fashioned car-coupler and hand-brake had killed 441 railroad employes in Iowa, and crippled for life 1,439 persons.

A syndicate of Ohio and Eastern capitalists has purchased 68,000 acres of coal lands in Breathitt county, Kentucky, and organized a company with $3,000,000 capital. Mines will at once be opened and roads built.

Professor Albert A. Michelson, of Case School of Applied Science, at Cleveland, Ohio, had Ruth Whitfield and her aunt arrested Monday on a charge of blackmail. The women wanted hush money for alleged liberties taken with Ruth.

Joseph Kneuser, a merchant tailor of St. Joseph, Mich., ended a spree Monday by committing suicide. He cut his throat, severed the veins in his arm, and then jumped out of a third-story window, fracturing his skull. He survived a few hours.

Delegates to the National Farmers' convention, to be held Nov. 10-12 in Chicago, were appointed Monday by Governor Oglesby. The Hon. J. Irving Pearce, the Hon. Elmer Washburn, the Hon. Ariel Ames, and the Hon. J. H. Sanders will represent the Chicago districts. The state delegates-at-large are the Hon. D. A. Brown, of Bates, and Col. Charles F. Mills, of Springfield.

To all whom it may concern.

My wife having left my bed and board, I hereby notify all persons not to trust her on my account, as I will pay no debts contracted by her. N. G. BITNER.

1171t2

Dr. Pollock will hereafter be at his office, in Opera Block, every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. d w tf

There will be a Public Sale at J. H. Anderson's farm, two and one-half miles west of Dixon, on Township line road, Palmyra, Thursday, Oct. 20.

1167 933w1

SAVE the Children. They are especially liable to sudden Colds, Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. We guarantee Acker's English Remedy a positive cure. It saves hours of anxious watching. Sold by Tillson & Hayden. n1

COAL.

The celebrated "Barclay" Soft Coal, also Best Third Vein, for sale at Pitcher's

1159tf

J. W. Kent expects three car loads of choice Michigan winter apples about the middle of October. Those desiring a winter stock would do well to wait and see them 1158tf

ACKER'S Blood Elixir is the only Blood Remedy guaranteed. It is a positive cure for Ulcers, Eruptions or Syphilitic Poisoning. It purifies the whole system, and banishes all Rheumatic and Neuralgic pains. We gaurantee it. Sold by Tillson & Hayden. n1

BUGGIES AND HARNESS

The largest stock and lowest prices at PITCHER'S. 1014tf

BABIES that are fretful, peevish, cross, or troubled with Windy Colic, Teething Pains, or Stomach Disorders, can be relieved at once by using Acker's Baby Soother. It contains no Opium or Morphine, hence is safe. Price 25 cents. Sold by Tillson & Hayden. n1

PAPERING AND PAINTING.

Charles McBride is now prepared to do all kinds of carriage painting, papering, painting and decorating in good style and on short notice. 1000tf

A. F. ROBINSON sells Boots and Shoes.

Hayden Bro's. will deliver the purest quality of ice in any quantity to any part of the city. Orders left at George Laing's feed store will have prompt attention.

WANTED.

Girls to work in Corset Factory. Steady work at good wages. Address or apply to Corset Factory, Aurora, Illinois.

1148m1

MANY of the good things of this life are sorrowfully let alone on account of Dyspepsia. Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Constipation; sold on a positive guarantee at 25 and 50 cents by Tillson & Hayden. n1

For good Note Heads, Bill Heads and Letter Heads, call at this office and see samples.

FLOUR!

Buy Flour made at the Home Mill, Because it is the BEST and Because it is the CHEAPEST.

THE DIXON MILL

Never made Better Flour Than it is Making at the Present Time. The Quality, and Everything From Our Mill is Guaranteed As Represented Or Money Refunded.

FARMERS

Can always rely upon getting the Highest Market Price For Choice Wheat!

AT OUR MILL.

DIXON MILLING CO.

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Are Stubborn Things,

A fine line of CHOICE PERFUMES, TOILET ARTICLES, POCKET CUTLERY, SHOULDER BRACES, PATENT MEDICINES &

In fact Everything usually kept in a

First-Class Drug Store,

On which I can, and will save my customers from 10 to 25 per cent. *Prescriptions A Specialty.* Please give me a trial and you will be convinced

D. S. HORTON

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST

North side Main steet.

SPECIAL PRICE

—ON—

Mens' Fine THIS WEEK! Underwear!

Red Shirts and Drawers 50cts. each at Charley's Hat Store.

Men's Gloves and Mitts Very Cheap

BEST Wearing Gloves for the low price of 50 cents ever sold in Dixon, at

CHARLEY'S Hat Store

OPERA HOUSE

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11th

ATKINSON'S

Comedy Company

CHAS. ATKINSON, Manager.

In the Great Musical Comedy,

PECK'S BAD BOY

AND HIS PA,

The Funniest Comedy on Earth, played by Comedians who act and sing. The Realistic GROCERY STORE and the GREAT GOAT SCENE, will make you

SMILE, TITTER, LAUGH, SCREAM, YELL!

POPULAR PRICES: Admission 35 and 50 cents, Reserved Seats 50c.; now on sale at T. J. Hyde & Co.'s

FIRST PREMIUM

Awarded to the

STANDARD

Sewing Machine

At the Ohio State Fair. THE BEST MACHINE MADE. Call and See For Yourself.

R. A. Rodesch, Agt.

RODESCH'S MUSIC HALL, NO. 4, OPERA BLK.

BY LAUGHING WATERS

THE PRESIDENT AND WIFE MEETS MINNESOTA'S MULTITUDES,

Increased by Throngs from Iowa, Wisconsin and Dakota—A Night of Festival in the Saintly City—Graceful Reference to Mrs. Cleveland by the President—The Tobogganists Out in Full Force.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 11.—The presidential party was en route again at 9 a. m. Monday. Early rising was the order of the day at the the Vilas residence in Madison and breakfast was over at 8 o'clock. Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Vilas were driven to the railway station and the president and Col. Vilas walked down. A number of people meeting the president on the way took the opportunity to shake hands with him. There were a few hundred people at the station to bid the city's guests a Godspeed, but there was no organized demonstration of any kind. The skies were bright, but the temperature was cold and the steam-heaters of the train were in full blast. Col. and Mrs. Vilas will remain with the party from this on.

These were the usual scenes at the towns and way-stations on the line, the most notable demonstration being at LaCrosse, where



UNION RAILWAY STATION, ST. PAUL.

a stop of twenty minutes was made. The town was beautifully decorated, and tens of thousands of people viewed the reception and procession through the principal streets. For the short time occupied the affair was a remarkable success. The train stopped five minutes at Portage and four minutes at New Lisbon, and at both places the entire population was at the station to see the distinguished travelers, and—as many as could—to shake hands with the president.

The reception at this place was all the most exacting could have wished. The population of the city had been reinforced by thousands from Wisconsin, Iowa, Dakota, and elsewhere, and when the train pulled into the Union Railway station they all seemed to be present and determined that the president should be made aware of the fact by the noise they made. The train arrived at 5:30 p. m., and was welcomed besides by a salute of twenty-one guns. The streets in the vicinity of the station were crowded for blocks and the whole great mass of people let themselves loose in one continuous roar of cheers.

The first to board the train was the reception committee, headed by Hon. P. H. Kelly. Introduction was promptly gotted through with, and then, while the Twenty-fifth Infantry band played "Hail to the Chief," the party was placed in carriages, the president in the first and Mrs. Cleveland in the second, and the cortege started for the hotel. Just previous to starting three little girls—Esther Kelly, Kitty Maguire and Ellen Barclay—each presented to Mrs. Cleveland a beautiful bouquet of pink roses.

Through streets where the only place that was not packed with humanity was a narrow passage in the middle and where housetops, windows and every place of vantage was occupied by welcoming people, the carriages proceeded, the president and his wife bowing and smiling in acknowledgment of the hearty greeting they were receiving until



HOTEL RYAN.

the Ryan house was reached. Here there was a jam of people, but the party was quickly conducted into the hotel and to the parlor floor, where the reception committee joined them and all was ready for the official welcome.

The mayor then addressed the president, welcoming him to St. Paul and expressing gratification at the hearty greeting he had received all along the line of his journey as an evidence of a long continuance of this free government. He closed with the trust that there may "come no frosts to wither the flowers that are blooming in your pathway. May there be perpetual sunshine to keep these flowers fresh and beautiful."

After the applause which greeted the mayor's words had subsided the president stepped forward and congratulated the city on its enterprise and prosperity. He referred to the words of Mr. Seward twenty-seven years ago when that statesman visited St. Paul, in which he stated his belief that the ultimate seat of government would not be far from the spot on which he stood, and remarked: "Whether you are to have here the seat of government of this great continent or not, I do not know. At all events, those of us who are now doing the business of the government at Washington are certainly not at present preparing to move here. But the seat of those things which control the government and make it great is fast moving this way. The center of the country's population is rapidly moving westward, and the increase of wealth and products of this wonderful region are more than keeping pace with the movement in your direction of the nation's population. [Applause.]

He then continued for a few moments in a congratulatory strain regarding the wonderful progress of the state of Minnesota and its capital, a progress which every American citizen could be proud of as accomplished by fellow citizens under the impulse and encouragement of American institutions, and then took the audience by storm as follows:

My visit to you being a social one, and trusting we have a sort of friendly feeling for each other, I want to suggest to you a reason why I am particularly and personally interested in St. Paul and its people. Some years ago a young girl dwelt among you and went to school. She has grown up to be a woman and is now my wife. If any one thinks a president ought not to mention things of this sort in public, I hope that he or she does not live in St. Paul, for I don't want to shock anybody when I thank the good people of this city because they neither married nor spoiled my wife—[laughter and cheers]—and when I tell them that they are related to that in my life better than all earthly honors and distinction. Hereafter you may be sure that her pleasant recollection of school days will be reinforced by the no less pleasant memory of our present visit, and thus will our joint interest in St. Paul and its kind citizens be increased and perpetuated. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

A general handshaking followed, and then the guests were conducted to the apartments that had been prepared for them. Here they rested until 8 o'clock, when the reception committee again made its appearance, with an intimation that the parade was ready to start. The president responded with alacrity, and with Mrs. Cleveland, Governor McGill, and Mayor Smith, entered the first carriage, while the rest of the party and the various committees occupied six others. For three or four squares the route lay through dark thoroughfares, but when the president's carriage rounded into Third street neither Mr. Cleveland nor his wife could suppress an exclamation of surprise or delight. As far as the eye could reach the avenue was illuminated by tens of thousands of gas jets enclosed in globes of every hue, while the fronts of the buildings were obscured by bunting, and flags and streamers fluttered from every window. In the roadway the several companies of state militia and a score or more of snowshoe and toboggan clubs in their picturesque uniforms, had formed a line, while the sidewalks were packed solid with human beings. Cheering loud and long ran from block to block as the president's carriage came into view. And when, with his wife upon his arm, he alighted in Bridge square and slowly made his way up the steps to the reviewing stand, a torrent of enthusiasm came from the throats of the tens of thousands who were packed within the four corners of the square.

Here Mrs. Cleveland was met by a party of young ladies who had been her most intimate acquaintances during her residence in this city, and after cordial greetings had been exchanged, the signal was given for the procession to move. The president stood in the front of the stand, while Mrs. Cleveland, who had donned a heavy ulster coat as a protection from the chilly, damp air, sat in the center of a circle of ladies on his right. The procession filed by rapidly, the president raising his hat as division after division "dipped" the stars and and stripes. There was a hearty laugh when an open carriage with a canvas strip upon its side, bearing the inscription: "A Future President," and having as its only occupant a flaxen-haired boy of some 6 summers, passed along, and the president stood bareheaded, while Mrs. Cleveland clapped her hands and waved her handkerchief upon the appearance of a handsome float drawn by fourteen horses and containing one hundred young girls in the white flannel uniforms of the Windsor Carnival club.

"That is worth coming here to see," said the president to Messrs. Baker and P. H. Kelly as the end of the procession passed out of sight. Mrs. Cleveland's face was wreathed with smiles when she was invited to the front and was with her husband presented with elegant badges of the Windsor club, inclosed in silk plush cabinets. The return to the hotel was made slowly, owing to the immense crowd.

Upon reaching the hotel there was another brief rest and then the public reception was commenced. The president and his wife, the former in full dress and the latter in a handsome evening toilet of pale blue silk with white lace overdress, took up their positions under a floral horseshoe upon the parlor floor and for three hours the populace filed in without let or hindrance. The president refrained from shaking hands, except in a few individual instances. Gen. Ruger, Bishop Ireland, Commander-in-Chief Rae, of the G. A. R., and a few others coming in for special recognition. The best of order was maintained, but everybody who wanted to didn't get within the nod of his excellency, or the bewitching smile of his wife, and when the doors were finally closed there were thousands of disappointed souls.

The members of the presidential party took a light supper after the crowd had gone, and then retired to their suite of apartments very tired, but very happy. Before midnight the lights were out, and the weary wanderers were sleeping the sleep of the just.

Trying to Settle a Labor Difficulty.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The state board of arbitration met at the Metropolitan hotel Monday morning for the purpose of adjusting, if possible, the differences between the book and job printers and their employers. The trouble arose from the refusal of the employers to agree that their establishments should be "card offices," in other words, employing none but members of the union, and that all wages should be paid weekly. T. L. DeVinne, representing the Employers' association, said he was willing to submit the question to the board, and J. L. Smith, of Typographical Union No. 6, was advised to get his committee together and ascertain if they were willing to do the same, and to order the men to remain at work in the meantime. All the printers in the trade were to have struck at noon Monday. The printers, however, were generally successful in the demand for an advance from 40 to 43 cents per 1,000 ems, and 40 cents per hour for over-time.

FATAL BLAZE AT CHICAGO.

Man and Wife the Victim of the Conflagration.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Fire Monday night damaged the fourth story of the building 510 State street to the extent of $2,000. Richard Moore, aged 60, agent for a drug house, was found dead in one of the rooms, having evidently died from suffocation. His wife was literally roasted, and died on the way to the hospital. Several people were saved by being taken from windows by the firemen. The fire was caused by the overturning of a kerosene lamp.

Supposed to Have Been Burglars.

NEW LISBON, Ohio, Oct. 11.—Three terrific explosions aroused the people of this place at 4 o'clock Monday morning. The fire bells were rung and great excitement prevailed. On examination it was found that the jewelry store of Cahill & Kembell had been literally blown to pieces. Even the floor and counters were destroyed, and the entire building is a wreck. The Boston Bazar, which adjoined, also suffered much damage. The loss can not be estimated at present, but will be heavy. It is supposed to be the work of dynamite in the hands of burglars, but the whole affair is shrouded in mystery.

Failure of Cheyenne Bankers.

CHEYENNE, Wy. T., Oct. 11.—Morton E. Post & Co., bankers, suspended Monday. In a notice posted on the door the liabilities are stated to be $494,300 and assets, $905,750. The failure created no excitement and no run on other banks occurred. Business men had expected the failure for some time. The assignees say that depositors will be paid in full if time is given to realize on assets. The failure is attributed to inability to collect large loans made to stockmen during the prosperous days of the cattle business. The branch bank at Silver Cliff, Colo., will also be closed by this failure.

What Mr. Burgess Believes.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—Mr. Edward Burgess, in an interview Saturday, strongly intimated his confidence that he could design a keel boat that can cross the ocean and defeat the Thistle or any of the British cutters. The impression prevails that he will make the attempt.

POWDERED BY POWDERLY

THE MASTER WORKMAN PULVERIZES ANARCHIST RESOLUTIONS,

And Settles Quinn's Sympathetic Move by an Impassioned Speech—A Blast Against the B. & O. Telegraph Deal That Will Be Unanimously Adopted—Waiting for the Tardy Committees.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 11.—The Knights of Labor delegates spent the forenoon Monday about the hotel lobbies, discussing various matters that are likely to come up before the general assembly this week. The several committees were in session during the day, getting their work in shape for the convention. The general executive board also held a secret session, which lasted all the forenoon. The general opinion among the delegates is that no serious fight will come up now before the convention closes its work. Another sharp discussion is likely to come up over the law governing the national trade districts. It is said that the trade district delegates will ask that the law be changed materially, so as to give them more power. This requuest will be opposed, and very strongly, too, by the delegates representing the mixed districts, as the demands of the former would in a measure tend to destroy the power of the latter. The fight that it was supposed would be made against Powderly and the other general officers is said to have "died a-bornin'"

The liveliest session of the assembly was held Monday afternoon. James E. Quinn, of District Assembly 49, New York, the famous "kicker" and Home club man, presented the following resolutions under suspension of the rules:

Considering that the development of the huma mind in the Nineteenth century has reached a point expressed almost universally against capital punishment or taking of human life by judicial process as a relic of barbarism; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention express sorrow that the men in Chicago were doomed to death, and that it use every endeavor to secure the commutation of the sentence of death passed upon them.

The resolution was no sooner read than every delegate in the hall was on his feet. General Master Workman Powderly decided the resolution out of order. Joseph Evans, of Pittsburg, appealed from the decision. The appeal was lost by a vote of 151 to 52.

Before the appeal was taken Mr. Powderly called General Worthy Foreman Griffiths, of Chicago, to the chair, and in a short but vehement speech called upon the convention to defeat the resolution. He said no true knight could be an Anarchist. He appealed to the delegates in impassioned words not to pervert the purposes of the order by the passage of any such resolutions. It was the hottest speech Powderly was ever known to make.

Quinn, who offered the resolution, voted aye on the appeal in order to move reconsideration. T. H. Lowry, of Pennsylvania, made a burning speech, and at 3:30 the hall was a perfect pandemonium, the shouts being heard for some distance from the hall.

The session closed at 6 o'clock and all the delegates are close-mouthed, while the press committee state that aside from the introduction and distribution of papers and speeches upon various subjects of interest nothing else was done at the session.

The committee appointed to formulate the ideas of the general assembly upon the late telegraph "deal" will present the following resolution which will doubtless be unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS: The Knights of Labor in general assembly convened, recognize that in the absorption of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph company a serious blow has been struck against the industrial, commercial and political welfare of all the people of the country, for in the ownership of the intelligence-conveying medium by an individual, news of every character can be withheld, or subjected to such manipulation as would render it worse than useless, making it possible to put artificial prices upon commodities and bring about panics with their results of suffering and misery upon all classes of people; and

WHEREAS, In the consummation of Gould's monopolistic purpose in relation to the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph company, it is evident that the position taken by the K. of L. in its opposition to monopoly is a just and a necessary one, and that such a result of the monopolistic tendency of the age was foreseen by the founders of the order; therefore,

Resolved, That this general assembly protest against this far-reaching monopolistic deal, and denounce the insatiable and avaricious purpose of those who for individual gain would imperil the welfare of the nation; and further,

Resolved, That the organized power of the order be directed in demanding at the hands of congress the passage of a measure for the purchase or construction of a telegraph system for the country, and that it is the duty of all citizens to assist in nominating and appointing such candidates as will pledge their support to such measures; and, further, that petitions and blanks be prepared and distributed throughout the country to receive signatures favorable to the proposition and for presentation to congress, and that special instructions be issued to the legislative committee at Washington to agitate for such ownership and make governmental telegraphy one of the burning questions of the hour.

The Crops of Corn and Wheat.

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 11.—According to the statistical report of the agricultural department the yeld of corn in this country for this year will be within 1 to 2 per cent. either way of 1,500,000,000 bushels, the general average being 72.8, and the yield per acre a fraction over twenty bushels. Wheat yields 11.8 bushels per acre and the product will be nearly or quite 450,000,000 bushels. New York gives the largest yield per acre, 16.7 bushels. Oats give 25 bushels per acre, with a total product of 600,000,000 bushels, and rye 11.5 bushels per acre and 24,000,000 bushels total yield.

Thobe Sticks to His Claim.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 11.—A report that George H. Thobe had abandoned his contest against John G. Carlisle for a seat in the Fifteenth congress from the Sixth Kentucky district, has brought a card from the former in which he says: "I was elected by over 700 majority. Mr. Carlisle and his personal friends are fully aware of that fact. Furthermore, I am fully able by incontrovertible evidence to prove my assertions. I have full reliance in the justice and equity of my contest and believe that I was legally elected by a large majority."

North American Railroad Superintendents.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The Association of North American Railroad Superintendents held its semi-annual session at the Hotel Brunswick Monday afternoon. One of the most important matters discussed was the question of reform in the methods of car heating and lighting. The recent experiments in telegraphing from moving cars were also considered. There are about 200 members in the association and they represent almost every section of the United States and Canada.

The Fisheries Commission.

WASHINGTON CITY., Oct. 11.—Messrs. Putnam and Angell, who will be the associates of Secretary Bayard on the fisheries commission, and who have been here for a few days in conference with the secretary about matters at issue in the fishery dispute, left Washington Monday for their homes. They are not expected to return to Washington until the British commissioners arrive here.

RANDALL AT PIEDMONT.

The Pennsylvania Statesman Makes a Speech and Starts the Machine.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 11.—Hon. Sam J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, made the opening oration at the Piedmont exposition Monday to an immense audience by whom he was received with every demonstration of honor. The exposition is a great success, so far as exhibits is concerned, every foot of space being occupied and more was needed. Governor Gordon made a brief introductory address and then the orator of the day stepped forward and was greeted with cheers.

Mr. Randall gave a resume of the great progress this section of the country has made since the war, giving the figures that showed its extent, and then said:

"We are furnished by Edward Atkinson, a recognized expert in all matters of economic science, with carefully prepared tables giving the assurance that by whatever standard prices are measured, the average is found to be lower at the present time than at any period since a date anterior to 1850, in which year the supply of gold from California and Australia began to affect the volume of the money metals of the world. Mr. Atkinson tells us that most of the elements of life have declined greatly in their prices; that, while the purchasing power of a day or years labor has increased since 1860 from 40 to 70 per cent., according to the grade of skill of the workman, the earning power of capital, considered without regard to the skill of its owner, has diminished absolutely one-half, and relatively at least 75 per cent. since 1860. That the millions have gained higher wages, better homes, greater comfort in life, while those who suffered temporary loss have been only the rich who were incapable of adjusting themselves to the new conditions, or the unskilled poor who have been unable to grasp the greater opportunities for welfare which invention has offered them. The language is not mine. The facts given are enough to indicate the amazing-growth in resources, industrial energies, and general welfare of the southern people; at the same time they indicate the extent and progress of the entire country.

"It has been declared that under certain conditions of duties on imports the prices of food and clothing would be lower. Now it has been demonstrated by the investigation to which I have alluded, that in the years since 1860 the reverse has been proven. By whatever standard tested, the wages of labor have increased and profits of capital lessened. While there have been those whose theories, predictions, and selfish interests have contemplated the failure and discomfiture of the people in developing their material resources, the people nevertheless have risen superior to all adverse influences and achieved a complete and I believe lasting victory. This has come about because we have pursued a wise statesmanship in knowing and appreciating the extent and value of our material resources, and have heeded the wisdom of the old saying, God helps them who help themselves. I heartily respond to every just wish for the progress in everything that will promote the comfort, happiness, and honor of the southern people."

After concluding his address Mr. Randall touched the electric button which started the machinery of the Piedmont fair.

Preference Given to Old Soldiers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—In the civil service examination for the office of chief of the bureau of elections of this city, the examiners have named three out of the seventeen competitors as eligible. They are all old soldiers, Edward Gilon standing 92.04; T. F. Rodenbough 91.82, and R. E. Mott 90.09. John J. O'Brien, the present incumbent, stood 100, but the law requires that preference be given veterans, and O'Brien will lose the place. Rodenbough was a brigadier general in the war.

Skipped with the Weeks' Receipts.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 11.—The Criterion Opera company, which has playing here for a week, closed its career Monday. Saturday night Milton Aborn, of the proprietors, left the city with a satchel containing the entire week's receipt and has not been heard from since. The baggage of the aggregation is held by the Hotel Hamilton, and the manager, Lew Walters, is under arrest, on a charge of defrauding a hotel.

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A large line of

HATS CUYER HATS

In the Latest Shapes

Still have a few of those 25 cent KNEE PANTS left. Call and see.

JAMES. H. TODD

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Agents for the

LEADING FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT

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Office No. 4, Opera Block,

SECOND FLOOR, · DIXON, ILL.

A Fine New Line

—OF—

Solid and Plated Silver Ware!

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All goods warranted by the Company to give full satisfaction, and will be sold AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

THEO. RUST;

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

MAIN STREET, DIXON, ILL.

A POTENT FACT!

Residents of Dixon and Vicinity are fast learning that

C. C. GODFREY,

Is the leading

GROCER

O the town, and can now supply all the EARLY FRUITS AND VEGETABLES as Fast as They Come Into Market. When you want the very BEST and CHEAPEST, go to

☞The Store on the Northeast Corner of Main and Hennepin Streets, Dixon.

STOVES!

STOVES FOR COAL AND WOOD, FOR HEATING AND COOKING, STOVE PIPE, ELBOWS, AND COAL SCUTTLES,

Stove Boards

Tinware Made by Hand.

Polishing and Setting Up Stoves.

will be given special attention. Roofing and Guttering done in Good Shape.

CHAS. ANDRES.



Life Size Crayon Portrait WITH 12 Cabinets and 1 Panel, $5

12 Cabinets & 1 Panel, $2

Guaranteed to be as good as the best at any price.

HARTLEY'S STUDIO,

309 West Madison Street, CHICAGO.

Finest Studio in the World! Cloudy Days Good as Sunshine!

A MAD EX-MAGNATE,

OR A BATCH OF GOTHAM REPORTORIAL ROORBACKS.

Alleged Erratic Conduct of the Recent Boss of the Baltimore & Ohio—In Cahoots with the Prince of Wales—Jay Gould His Nemesis—What His Physician Says About It.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The Tribune says: There is reasou to believe that Mr. Garrett was greatly surprised on his arrival from Europe Friday to learn that the Baltimore & Ohio telegraph lines had been sold and delivered to the Western Union company within twenty-four hours of his landing. Soon after his arrival Mr. Garrett was in consultation with his principal subordinates, from whom he must have learned the facts of the sale and actual transfer of the telegraph property. His statements later in the day that he had not signed any papers may have been susceptible of a double meaning, but they formed the groundwork for a newspaper story which aroused doubt about the legality of the sale.

Mo. Garrett's eccentric actions prevented any sober discussion of business matters with him, and on Sunday his friends were anxious chiefly to remove him from the excitement into which he hhd been thrown. It was only by a strategy, however, that they succeeded in getting him on board a train for Baltimore. A good many stories about him were reported in Wall street Monday. It is related that he said of his future plans:

"I am going to pay the debts of the prince of Wales, who will come over here and run the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, which I have given him. I have bought a palace in Mexico and I am going down there to manage that country." It was said also that he sent for Robert Stuart, who used to be manager of his telegraph lines, and is now in the employ of the Western Union company, and that when Mr. Stuart entered his room at the Brevoort house Mr. Garrett seized him by the coat collar with both hands and, shouting to someone to lock the door, said to him: "Jay Gould has been following me for years, and you have been helping him to do it. I'll settle with you now."

A gentleman whose position is high in the financial and business world, said Monday: "I fear that Mr. Garrett is insane. I saw today a telegram from a gentleman who saw Mr. Garrett in Baltimore, and who telegraphed on here that he was insane. Another gentleman who saw Mr. Garrett before he left the city says that he has lost control of his mental faculties. He heard him talk, and talked with him, and Mr. Garrett did not do much drinking while he was with him."

"Can not Mr. Garrett's action and words be explained on a theory of convivial indulgence?" was suggested.

"No, I fear not," was the reply. "From all I hear and know it looks like the other cause. I believe that Mr. Garrett's condition was aggravated by the worry and anxiety that beset him at the time that he went to the syndicate for help.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 11.—Mr. Robert Garrett spent Monday at the Frick house, Baltimore county. In the evening, accompanied by Mr. William F. Frick, he drove into the city and spent some time at the Baltimore club. When questioned he said he felt very well, now that he had gotten over the fatigue of travel. In speaking of the persistency of the New York reporters, an intimate friend of his said: "This hounding has gone on so long and to such an extent that his life is in danger of being made more miserable than that of the worst criminal within the wilds of the land." Dr. A. P. Smith, who is Mr. Garrett's physician, Monday said to a reporter when questioned as to the truth of the statements made in some of the papers that Mr. Garrett had been sent to this city in charge of two physicians suffering from a mental complication: "I always attend Mr. Garrett when he is sick. I have heard nothing from him since he returned from Europe, and I can not imagine that there is anything at all the matter with him." Mr. Garrett returned to his country place Monday night.

HEAVY EXPRESS ROBBERY.

A Pacific Express Messenger Suspected of a Bold Stroke.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 11.—A safe of the Pacific Express company was robbed Sunday by an express messenger, and one report says the amount taken was $22,000, and another says $60,000. John Owen, a messenger of the company, did not show up at the office Monday morning and his run to Texarkana was given to another messenger. The robbery was discovered soon after and Owen is suspected. Search is being made for him.

Scene in the Mitchelltown Inquiry.

DUBLIN, Oct. 11.—During the Mitchelltown inquest Monday, Thomas J. Condon, member of parliament for Tipperary, leaped from his seat into the vacant place in front of the bench and threatened to thrash Morphy, counsel for the crown. Being prevented from laying violent hands upon Morphy, the infuriated commoner spat at his enemy and the crowd in the room yelled its approval of the act. Condon was afterward examined and testified that the police did everything in their power to provoke a row at Mitchelltown, and declared that he saw them use their batons before the riot began.

Scene in a Cincinnati Court-Room.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 11.—Dr. W. H. H. Hunter, the Fourth street dentist, charged with abortion, was acquitted in Judge Buchwalter's court Monday morning. The jury was out fifteen minutes and returned a verdict of not guilty, and as soon as the decision was announced the defendant's wife, a quiet, prepossessing lady who has clung to her husband during his severe ordeal, jumped to her feet shouting for joy and waving her hands wildly over her head. In a moment afterward, overcome by the excess of her joy, she fainted and was carried from the court-room.

A Lock-Out Postponed.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 11.—The threatened lock-out of shoemakers has been averted for the present. The manufacturers decided to lock-out the men unless the Knights of Labor suspended those members who refused to obey the order of the district assembly to return to work. The assembly having represented to the manufacturers that the rules of the order require a trial in such cases, the lock-out is postponed a week to give time for that purpose.

The Import of Wool.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—The next issue of The American Wool Reporter will contain statistics showing that the importation of foreign wools for the eight months ending Aug. 31 into the United States were 66,276,874 pounds, against 82,837,435 for the corresponding period last year.

Carriage Factory Destroyed.

AMESBURY, Mass., Oct. 11.—The large carriage manufactory of Locke & Jewell, as well as several surrounding buildings, were totally destroyed by fire Monday morning. Loss, $125,000; insurance, $70,000. Over sixty men are thrown out of employment.

THE CHAMPIONS DOWNED.

St. Louis Takes the First Game for the World's Supremacy.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11.—The first game for the championship of the world was played here Tuesday by St. Louis, the champion club of the American association, and Detroit, the champions of the league. It rained almost to the time of calling play, but a crowd of 12,000 or 13,000 was present. The excitement was intense, and as the home club had matters all its own way from the start there was unbounded enthusiasm. Caruthers pitched a great game, four hits and one base on balls being all that were received off him. Two umpires officiated, Gaffney calling strikes and Kelly base decisions on the Browns, and then changing positions when the Detroits were at the bat. The score by runs was:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis.....	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	—6
Detroit.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Hits—St. Louis 16, Detroit 5; errors—St. Louis 0, Detroit 5; batteries—Caruthers and Bushong, Getzein and Bennett; umpires, Kelly and Gaffney.

The Athletic and Brooklyn clubs played a game Monday at Philadelphia, resulting 7 to 5 in favor of Brooklyn, and the Northwestern league are still hammering away as follows: At Minneapolis—(first game) Minneapolis 1, Oshkosh 12; (second game) Minneapolis 1, Oshkosh 5; at Des Moines—Des Moines 4, Duluth 3; at St. Paul—St. Paul 10, La-Crosse 0.

Train's View of the Time Question.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—In his lecture Monday night G. F. Train, the "Psycho" statesman, denounced the Knights of Labor as miserable jackasses to talk about eight hours work. He had got up at 4 a. m. when a boy and worked until night. The true solution of the labor question was a proper compensation for each hour's labor, and let the workman make his day long or short as he please. Let him be paid for what he does, and labor as long as he likes and when he likes. This sentiment was applauded vociferously, and restored the good nature of those who had showed signs of discontent at the reference to the Knights of Labor. He gave each of the reporters a buttonhole bouquet and a Turkish bath ticket, and treated them to a basket of grapes.

Mayor Roche had a talk Monday with Train's manager, Mr. Devine, and intimated that if Train talked any incendiarism he would stop his lectures.

Strike of Rafting Crews.

EUA CLAIRE, Wis., Oct. 11. — Rafting crews employed by the Empire and Valley Lumber companies and by the contractor for the Eau Claire Lumber company struck Monday for $2 per day instead of $1.50. The Empire got out one raft in spite of the strikers, as did the contractor. The Valley company paid its men off and refused the advance of wages. The employers believe enough men can be had at present wages to move all the lumber the rest of the season.

Kate Sprague's Daughter an Actress.

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 11.—Social circles here are suprised by the announcement that Miss Ethel Sprague, the daughter of Mrs. Kate Chase-Sprague, and the grand-daughter of the late Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, is preparing for her debut on the theatrical stage. Miss Sprague, it is said, possesses remarkable histrionic talent, and for some time past has been under the instruction of the eminent masters of the European and American stage.

Pullman Sleeping-Car Burned.

AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 10.—A Pullman sleeper on the Missouri Pacific express Monday night was burned near here by the explosion of a lamp. The passengers escaped without injury and the car was detached. Loss about $15,000.

Brockway Released from Sing Sing.

SING SING, Oct. 11.—William E. Brockway, the notorious forger, was released from Sing Sing prison Monday morning. He is old, broken up in health, and has not long to live probably.

It Never Is Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 11.—Postmaster Edge, at Tampa, Florida, telegraphs the postoffice department that the disease prevailing there is not yellow fever, but a severe type of "breakbone" fever, and that fumigating the mails will not have any effect or prevent the spread of the disease. On the strength of this dispatch postal clerks have been ordered to run into Tampa as heretofore.

A Probable Murder.

MOTLEY, Minn., Oct. 11.—The skeleton of a man was found Sunday in the edge of the swamp about a mile and a half from here. The clothing was with it, and covered with blood. The flesh is nearly gone. No clew yet as to the identity. Foul play is suspected.

A Novel Sort of Apology.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The manager of a matrimonial agency, who claimed to have furnished Gus Williams, the actor, with his wife, has acknowledged his mistake and apologized to Mr. Williams.

Jake Sharp Thought To Be Dead.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—A report of Jake Sharp's death was current Monday, but proves erroneous. Mr. Sharp was thought to be dead, but recovered.

Failure of a Clothing House.

HURON, D. T., Oct. 11.—A. Polack & Co.'s clothing house closed Saturday night. Liabilities estimated at $100,000; assets probably $80,000.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO Oct. 10.

Quotations on the board of trade to-day were as follows: Wheat—No. 2 October, opened 69¾c nominal, closed 69¼c nominal; November, opened 70⅞c, closed 70⅝-¾c; December, opened 72⅜c, closed 72⅛c. Corn—No. 2 October, opened 42¾-⅞c, closed 42⅛c; November, opened 42⅛c, closed 42¼c; December, opened 42¼c, closed 41¾c. Oats—No. 2 October, opened 25⅞c bid, closed 25¾c; November, opened 26⅛c bid, closed 26-⅛c; May, opened 29⅞c, closed 29¾c. Pork—Year, opened and closed $12.00; January, opened $12.32½, closed $12.30 asked. Lard—October, opened and closed $6.47½.

Live stock—Prices at the Union stock yards ranged as follows: Market active and firm; light grades, $4.30@4.67½; rough packing, $4.20@4.35; heavy packing and shipping lots, $4.35@4.75. Cattle—Steady; good to choice beeves, $4.50@5.00; common, $2.75@3.50; cows, $1.40@2.70; stockers, $1.75@3.15. Sheep—Steady; common, $3.00@3.75; good to choice, $3.90@4.15; lambs, $4.00@5.25.

Produce: Butter—Fine creamery, 22@24c per lb; good dairy, 16@17c; packing grades, 11@13c. Eggs—Choice counts, 17c per doz. Poultry—Hens and spring chickens, 9c per lb; old roosters, 5c; turkeys, 8@9c; ducks, 8@9c; geese, $6.50@7.00 per doz. Potatoes—Early Rose and Beauty of Hebron, 60@65 per bu in car lots on track. Apples—Fine selections, $2.00@2.50 per bbl.

New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.

Wheat—Quiet; No. 2 red winter November, 82c asked; December, 83⅛c. Corn—Quiet; No. 2 mixed cash, 53⅛c; do October, 52⅝c; November, 52¼c. Oats—Quiet; No. 2 mixed October, 32⅞c. Rye—Dull and nominal. Barley—Steady; Extra No. 2, 82c. Pork—Quiet; old mess, $14.25@14.50; new, $15.25@15.50. Lard—Quiet; October, $6.75; November, $6.64.

Live Stock: Beeves—Good cattle fairly firm and a shade higher; inferior and common natives and all Texas and Colorado offerings dull; native steers, $3.50@4.50 ₱ 100 lbs; a few fancy, $5.40@5.50; Texas and Colorado steers, $3.25@4.00. Sheep and Lambs—Firmer and a small fraction higher for choice stock: dull and weak for inferior to common; poorest to best sheep, $3.00@5.12½ ₱ 100 lbs; common to choice lambs, $5.00@6.40. Hogs—Quiet; $5.00@5.50 ₱ 100 lbs.

TRAITS OF THE LEISURE CLASS.

People Stingy Who Possess Most—An English Bishop's Experience.

What curious quality in human nature is it that makes people stingy when they possess most, and generous where it costs them most? The habitual speech and opinion of observing people sustains the idea that mankind generally do give and withhold on just this principle of contrariety. The other day a scrub woman in a big, down town office building picked up an envelope from the floor in one of the rooms which she was cleaning, which contained $300; she took it straightway to the janitor to be returned to the owners of the office on their appearance next morning. She is poor, even beyond the poverty usual to her class; she was left a widow a few months ago with three little children, and she is supporting them all on the $5 a week she gets as chore woman in this building. The janitor said, when she handed him the money: "Why, I wonder, couldn't you have had the luck to have found this in some office where they are not so blank rich as these people; they'll not give you $10, and if it had happened with some of these young fellows just starting they'd turned you over $50."

The sequel bore out the janitor's opinions, and bore them a good deal further; he took the woman with him when he went to return the money, and he stretched the license of his position to say: "Now, you owe it to this woman that you've got the money at all, and you ought to do something handsome by her." "Well—yes—," began one partner of the firm, "I'll see Mr. So and So about it; yes—well—she'd better come up this time to-morrow." The next day the woman came and with her the sturdy janitor's wife; the millionaire directed a clerk to hand her $2. "Never mind, Mr. So and So," said the janitor's wife, "my husband told me to tell you if you couldn't afford to reward her, he could, as having saved him and everybody about the building from trouble and annoyance; so here's $5 for her, and the engineer and the elevator man will give her $5 more," and with a triumphant mien the janitor's wife marched out with her scared little scrub woman in front of her. "I'd a done it if we lost our place next day," said she. But the painful part of the story is that everybody who knows him believes that the millionaire gladly pocketed the $2 and rejoiced to get off for nothing.

In the same line of phenomena is the experience of the English Bishop Moorhouse who, in a recent talk on charitable work, exclaimed with scorn: "Leisure class, leisure class, indeed! When I was in Paddington I was surrounded with the leisure classes, and they never helped us a bit. If you want work done you must go to a man who has not a quarter of an hour to spare and he will find time and do while your gentleman of the leisure class is considering." A busy physician said recently: "I wish I never had any patients but busy people, they are so much more tolerant of delays and postponements and interferences, so much more in the habit of recognizing that other people have rights as well as themselves that are luxurious do nothings; of course, here the do nothings are chiefly women, and a lot of trouble they make me. They don't want to wait their turn if they are office patients; if I am kept away fifteen minutes when they are waiting to keep an appointment with me, a thing that must often happen with a physician, they get mad and go away, though as far as anything they do in this world they might as well sit here all day; and when I am going to see them each one expects me to do it as punctually as if I had no other patient in the world, no matter if she—or sometimes he—have only a headache from ennui, and there are ten people frightened for their lives on my hands. The best patient in this way I ever had, the one who most realized that other people than himself were busy and had to be considered, was probably the one who worked the hardest, and that was Charles A. Dana."—New York Graphic.

Little Sister—Robbie, why are people who go up in balloons called aeronauts? Big Brother—Because, goosie, when they go up they are never sure whether they will stay in the air or not.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

F. F. DIXON

Knight of the Shears.



I Do Not Borrow!

I have moved to my new quarters on GALENA STREET, North of Main, in the same store with A. F. Robinson, where I have receive the Finest and

Most Complete Assortment of

MERCHANT TAILORING GOODS

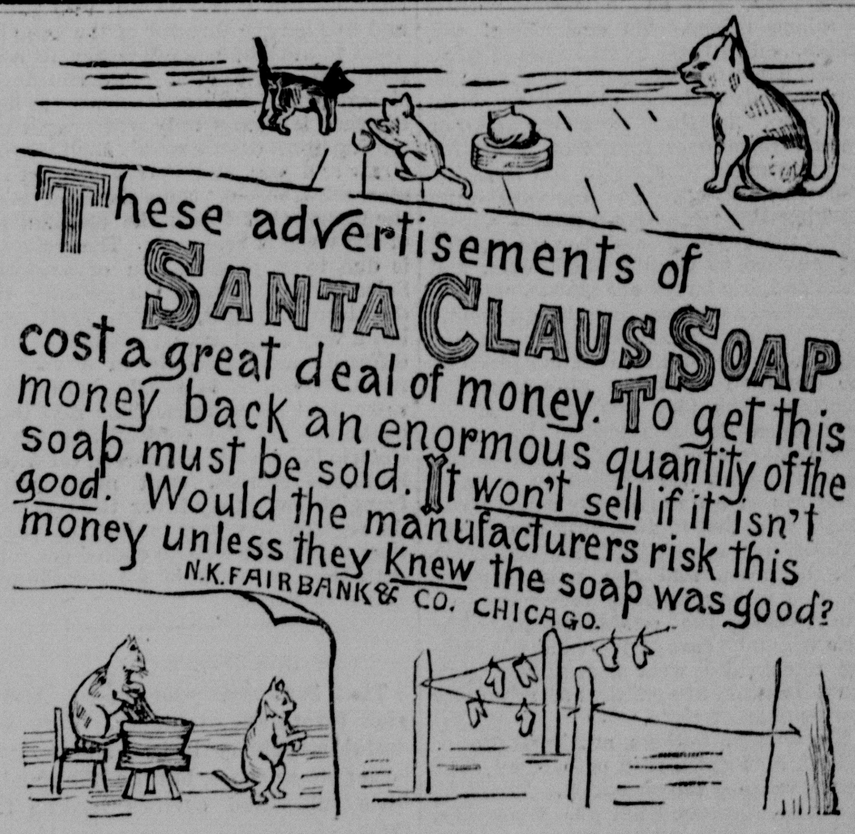
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And am prepared to make them up in the most PERFECT STYLE OF THE ART.

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Prices to Suit the Times:
As Cheap as the Cheapest,
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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN R. R.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

No. 6, Atlantic Express	3:10	A.M.	A
" 8, Clinton Ex., arrive 6:47, leave	7:02	A.M.	C
" 4, Denver "	10:52	A.M.	A
" 2, Marshalt'n Ex., ar. 2:05, leave	2:20	P.M.	C

GOING WEST.

No. 5, Pacific Express	2:50	A.M.	A
" 1, Marshalt'n Ex., ar. 12:25, leave	12:45	P.M.	C
" 3, Denver Express	3:42	P.M.	A
" 7, Clinton Ex., arrive 7:42, leave	7:57	P.M.	C

Freight trains are allowed to carry passengers as follows:

EAST BOUND.

No. 84,	7:47 A.M.,	between Sterling and Turner.	C
" 88,	1:52 P.M.,	" Clinton and Creston.	C
" 74,	9:07 P.M.,	" " " Cortland.	A

WEST BOUND.

No. 87,	5:40 A.M.,	between Dixon and Clinton.	F
" 73,	12:45 P.M.,	" Cartland " "	C
" 75,	3:00 P.M.,	" Turner and Sterling.	C
" 77,	5:34 P.M.,	" " " "	C

A Daily.
C Daily except Sunday.
F Daily except Monday.

H. E. HAND, Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

GOING SOUTH.

Passenger†	11:05	A. M
Passenger†	3:15	"
New Passenger†	5:57	P. M
Freight	6:00	"

GOING NORTH.

Passenger	2:15	P. M
Passenger‖	1:30	A. M
New Passenger	6:15	"
Freight	6:20	"

†Daily except Sunday
‖Daily except Monday

W. C. WOOLEY, Agent.

AN ITALIAN WATERING PLACE.

Sea Bathing at Civita Vecchia—Miles of Transparent Water—The Bathers.

In America sea bathing means a stand up fight with a strong, relentless surf that is bent upon knocking you out of time in every round. To swim in an American surf is to invite drowning, and, unless the sea is exceptionally smooth, to secure it. But at Civita Vecchia there is rarely any surf worthy of the name, and no tide to bring in garbage and carry out unwary bathers. You can literally swim for miles in water so transparent that you can plainly see the bottom; and as for drowning yourself, the proprietor of the bathing establishment takes care that you shall not do it.

There are two bathing establishments, or "stabilmenti," as the Italian more briefly spells it. The Italian conception of a "stabilmento" at the seashore is a restaurant, ballroom, cafe and lounging place built on piles a hundred or two yards from shore and connected with it by a long bridge. On each side of this bridge, and inclosed by two rows of bathrooms, are two bathing pools, one for women only and the other for women and men. In these pools the depth of water is never over four feet, while for men or women who swim out from the pools into the open sea there are ropes marking the respective distances within which the "expart" and the "inexpert" are advised to confine themselves, and boats and life buoys are always ready in case a tired swimmer should need them.

I have a little bedroom in one of the establishments, and it gives one precisely the sensation of being at sea in fine weather. The idea has firmly fastened itself upon the imaginative proprietor and frequenters of the establishment. The attendants are dressed in a naval uniform and are universally called "sailors." For that matter, they are in the non-bathing season, sailors, fishermen and boatmen, and the public regard them as sailors because they man that saucy vessel, the establishment. The girls who take care of the women's bathing rooms also wear a feminine naval dress, but they are guiltless of any other marine characteristic.

The women bathers nearly all swim. Indeed, an Italian, man or woman, who cannot swim is the exception. There is, of course, the occasional girl, whose idea of bathing is to hold on to a rope, jump up and down, and squeal. She is a type that is universally distributed over the civilized world, but here a sense of shame at her inability to swim renders her squeal mild and infrequent.

Her sister swimmer enjoys herself immensely in the water, and swims and floats fearlessly, though she, too, often has the feminine vice of not striking out properly with her legs and of trying to propel herself with her hands. She cares very little about getting her hair wet, the fear of which calamity usually haunts the American girl when bathing, though, so far as I can judge, fatal results rarely, if ever, follow the wetting of the back hair.

Rude horseplay in the bath is unknown here, and decorum is successfully combined with hearty enjoyment and genuine fun. The women bathe with more solemnity than the men, but the fat woman is always comic when bathing. The Italian in the water, as on the shore, is courteous, self respectful, and wholly lacking in self consciousness. Graver than the Frenchman, he does not insult the majesty of the sea with incessant chattering, but treats it with the respect due to a powerful element which may become dangerous if insulted, but which, when its rights are duly acknowledged, can be trusted to be magnanimous and courteous.—Cor. New York Times.

Danger in Idle Boilers.

Any boiler that has been standing idle for a few weeks or months is a dangerous thing to enter, and no one should attempt it until it has been thoroughly ventilated by taking off all the man hole and hand hole plates and throwing water into it. This is due to the presence of a gas which is generated from the refuse and mud, or scale, which, to a greater or less degree, remains in all boilers. Contact with fire is certain to result in an explosion. Not long since a locomotive was in a roundhouse, where it had been waiting some weeks for repairs. Some of the tubes were split and a man was pulling them out. He had only removed one or two when, putting in his lamp to see what remained, there was a fearful explosion, which shook the shop. An inspector of the Hartford Boiler Insurance company had the same experience, and so many of these occurrences have taken place that it is well to use the precautions mentioned. There are many other places which are unsafe to enter when they have been long closed, such as wells, pits of any kind and tanks. Precisely what the nature of the gas is no one seems to know, but it is assuredly settled that a man who goes into it with a light seldom comes out unharmed.—The Milling Engineer.

Sugar for Steam Boilers.

The value of sugar as an anti-incrustator in steam boilers has been further demonstrated by engineering experiments, which also prove that the boiler thus treated can be used with advantage continuously for a longer period than forty-five days, and that it can then be easily cleaned by simply flushing water. The sugar employed for this purpose is a kind of raw sugar known by the name of muscovado, the characteristic of which is that it possesses a large quantity of saccharine matter. With water of medium hardness the best results appear to have been obtained by the employment of ten grains of sugar per horse power when working the boiler ten or twelve hours a day, the exact proportion, however, necessarily varying under different conditions. It is admitted that, though this saccharine solution proves to have no corrosive effect on the boiler with which it comes in contact, too large a proportion of the saccharine or the use of impure water might possibly lead to corrosive action; this, however, being probably easily obviated by one-tenth quantity of soda to the sugar.

A Curious Fact.

At Rome and some other places in Italy, the curious observation has been made that a thermometer in the shade sometimes indicates a higher temperature than a thermometer in the sun, particularly when a strong wind strikes the latter instrument.—Arkansaw Traveler.

Electric Light in Libraries.

Professor Wiesner, of Vienna, has just called attention to an inconvenience attending the use of the electric light in libraries. It has been found that a large number of works in the library of the technical school had become very yellow, and this led the director of the establishment to ask Professor Wiesner to ascertain the cause of it. Experiment has shown that the coloration is due to light, but that it occurs only with paper containing ligneous substances, such as wood, straw and jute, and that it does not take place when through some chemical process the ligaine that forms the essential part of the wood is removed. The yellowing is due to a phenomenon of oxidation. Solar light acts more energetically than dispersed daylight, which itself exerts but a very slight action when it is much diffused, and especially in a very dry room. Gaslight is nearly harmless, by reason of the few refrangible rays that it contains. On the contrary, as the arc electric light, and, in general, all intense incandescent sources, emit numerous refrangible rays, they favor the yellowing. As regards the preservation of papers, then, it will be well to choose gas rather than the electric light for the illumination of libraries.

Give Them A Chance.

That is to say, your lungs. Also all your breathing machinery. Very wonderful machinery it is. Not only the larger air-passages, but the thousands of little tubes and cavities leading from them.

When these are clogged and choked with matter which ought not to be there, your lungs cannot half do their work. And what they do, they cannot do well.

Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia, catarrh, consumption or any of the family of throat, and nose, and head and lung obstructions, all are bad. All ought to be got rid of. There is just one sure way to get rid of them. That is to take Boschee's German Syrup, which any druggist will sell you at 75 cents a bottle. Even if everything else has failed you, you may depend upon this for certain.

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JOSEPH R. MORRILL, Dixon, Ill.

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Mr. Hoke:—The Electric Belt that I purchased of you for my mother has helped her a great deal. She has been suffering from Rheumatic pains for some time, and has found nothing to relieve the pain equal to it. She is highly pleased with the results. A. HENNESSY, of Hennessy & Reilly, druggists, Dixon.

C. U Hoke:—I am using your Electric Medicated Belt for Lumbago, with good success. G. W. BRUNER,
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There are three sizes of these belts; $3 $4, and $5. For sale by druggists, also by E. B. Baker, J. P. Ladies can call on Mrs. E. B. Baker. John R. Miller, wholesale agent, Sterling Ills. Main office, C. U. Hoke, Reading, Pa.

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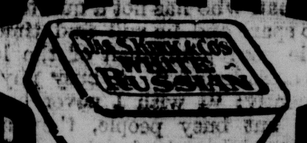
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